

48 BC

In Syria Cleopatra VII raised an army & started back to Egypt to regain her throne. The forces of Ptolemy XII (her brother & husband) and Cleopatra met at PELUSIUM in 48 BC & prepared for a battle which was never fought for. JULIUS CAESAR, who had arrived at Alexandria, claimed the right to arbitrate the quarrel as representative

of Rome. Pothinus & Ptolomy returned to Alexandria, leaving their army to watch Cleopatra. Determined to present her Case to Caesar, Cleopatra sailed to Alexandria in a small boat with only a few attendants. There she had herself rolled upon a Carpet & carried into Caesar's presence by one of her attendants. APOLLODORUS, the Sicilian, who told the palace guards he was bringing a present to the Roman. The next day Caesar read AULETB'S will to Ptolomy XII and the assembled Egyptians & forced them to restore Cleopatra to the throne.

48 BC

Judaia

Caesar confirmed the  
Jewish privilege

Sep 28, 48 B.C.

Pompey was murdered  
in Egypt by the Tribune  
SEPT MUS

48 BC

At Battle of Pharsalia, Caesar  
defeated Pompey's powerful  
Army (in Greece)

Act 48 BC

Julius Caesar arrived in Egypt pt  
Cleopatra was 21 at the time.  
Caesar was 52.

48 BC

Some weeks after the battle of  
PHALSALUS the decisive  
battle of PHALSALUS was fought  
the Pompeians were overconfident  
and fanciful in their battle plan.  
Caesar's Army broke into Pompey's  
camp & Pompey fled. Caesar chased  
his opponent to prevent him from  
securing new soldiers and arms.  
Pompey fled to Egypt where he was

assassinated by the generals of PTOLEMY'S  
army. (The Eunice Ben. Pothinus)

Caesar followed to Alexandria  
where he tried to settle an inheritance  
quarrel between Cleopatra & her brother  
Ptolemy. Ptolemy's forces under the  
rule of a regent, marched on Caesar in  
Alexandria & this was the beginning of  
the Alexandrine War and the end of  
the Civil War between Pompey & Caesar.

Pompey's forces in Africa were later  
dealt with.

48 BC

## Battle of Pharsalus

Pompey's army was down in the swamplands & Caesar's in the mountains. Caesar built dams to prevent the clear water H<sub>2</sub>O from reaching Pompey.

Pompey's Army was forced to charge uphill because his men were starving. Due to a sudden panic among Caesar's soldiers, Pompey was successful in splitting the Army in two & killing many men.

Caesar withdrew & then spoke to  
the soldiers to uplift their morale.

48 BC

## Battle of PHARSALUS

Was the decisive battle, resulting in total defeat of Pompey, who fled to Egypt, where he was murdered.

48 BC

After Pharsalus, Caesar pursued Pompey to Egypt, where he became interested in local affairs and was called upon to decide between one of the PTOLEMIES and Cleopatra, as to who should occupy the throne. War broke out and Caesar saved himself by diverting attention to the burning of the Egyptian fleet, which fire,

accidently destroyed the famous library at Alexandria. The Egyptian army was defeated and since Ptolemy had been drowned, Cleopatra received the throne under Roman protection.

Early Jan. 48 BC

Caesar crossed the Adriatic and proceeded to surround Pompey near DYLLACIUM (now Durazzo) near DYLLACIUM (now Durazzo)  
But his force was quite insufficient.  
He retreated into Thessaly. Pompey followed him

48Bc

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(106-48Bc) POMPEY, GNAEUS MAGNUS  
POMPEIUS (or Pompey the Great)

A famous Roman general. He joined Sulla against Marius and on the death of Marius he was entrusted with the conduct of the war in Africa against the remnants of the Marian party. He drove the followers of Lepidus out of Italy and defeated the Marian party in Spain under SERRODIUS. He was elected Consul in 70BC although under legal age. In 67 and 66 BC, he drove the Cilician pirates from the seas. Conquered

Mithridates & Tigranes in Asia Minor; and formed an alliance with Caesar. Tata Cossus was added and the first triumvirate was formed in 60 BC. Pompey grew jealous of Caesar's successes in Gaul and he induced the Senate to order him to lay down his command. Caesar refused and crossed the RUBICON R. into Italy, thus defying the Senate. After the battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC, Pompey escaped to Egypt, where he was murdered. His head was presented to Caesar on his arrival there but Caesar ordered the murderer to be put to death.

Aug 9, 48 BC

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## PHARSALUS

In a battle at Pharsalus (now Farsala), in Thessaly, Julius Caesar defeated Pompey the Great. The victory made Caesar the foremost man of Rome.

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Caesar burned library at  
Alexandria with 400, 000 manuscripts  
Fire started in battle